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The association of antidepressant therapy with mania in people being treated for unipolar depression reinforces the importance of further clarification of this effect, since it has a huge implication in treatment approach and outcome. With this main objective, authors propose to make retrospective sociodemographic and clinical characterization of a group of patients with antidepressant induced mania in diagnosed unipolar depression, admitted in inpatient unit of Psychiatry and Mental Health Department of Centro Hospitalar de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro. Authors also aim to identify features that may increase the risk for mania or hypomania in people who present with an episode of depression, which can guide clinical orientation and improve outcome.

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EV0074

Clinical differences between unipolar and bipolar depression

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Introduction Epidemiological studies indicate that the majority of patients with bipolar disorder are diagnosed many years later. Unipolar depression represents the most frequent misdiagnosis.

Objectives This study aimed to examine the symptom profiles of depressed patients in order to identify clinical specificities of bipolar depression.

Methods A total of 31 depressed patients were recruited from psychiatry outpatient department of Hedi Chaker university hospital in Sfax (Tunisia), during October and November 2016. Unipolar and bipolar patients were compared on a broad range of parameters, including sociodemographic and clinical characteristics. Depressive symptoms were rated using the Montgomery Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) and Bipolar Depression Rating Scale (BDRS).

Results The total sample comprised 31 patients with 16 men and 15 women. It involved 20 with unipolar depression and 11 with bipolar depression. Patients with bipolar depression had more family history of bipolar disorder ($P=0.037$) and a triggering factor had been identified less often ($P=0.03$). MADRS scores were similar in bipolar and unipolar patient (median score 28.22 versus 28.36; $P=0.964$). BDRS scores were significantly higher in bipolar depressed patients (median score 33 versus 25; $P=0.01$). The mixed subscale (item 16 to 20) scores were particularly higher (median 6 vs. 1.2; $P\leq 0.01$) especially concerning irritability ($P=0.001$). Increased motor drive ($P=0.004$) and agitation ($P=0.008$).

Conclusion Our findings suggest that the presence of mixed symptoms is very important to recognize depressed patients as having a bipolar disorder. We also recommend routine use of the BDRS for patients presenting for treatment of depression.

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EV0075

A case report of patient who had two manic episodes with psychotic features induced by nasal decongestant

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Objective Phenylephrine, pseudoephedrine and ephedrine are the sympathomimetic drugs that have been used most commonly in oral preparations for the relief of nasal congestion. These drugs stimulate the central nervous system that is affected by the alpha and beta adrenergic agonism. Sympathomimetic agents used in the treatment of flu and common cold with ephedrine and pseudoephedrine are case reports. That the manic and psychotic episodes are triggered. In this article, we would like to present a bipolar manic disorder with two manic episodes and both of them triggered by influenza drugs.

Case A 25-year-old man patient was admitted to psychiatric outpatient clinic with increasing complaints such as increasing energy, speaking much, decreasing sleep, increasing the libido after using the flu drug that prescribed to him containing phenylephrine. Also, 2 years ago, he has manic attack triggered after the flu drug.

Discussion In recent years the study of epilepsy and bipolar disorder in common suggests that bipolar disorder may affect the kindling phenomenon. In our case, two of reasons in the neurobiology of developing manic attacks the kindling phenomenon is likely to be effective. First, the possibility of using cold medicine containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine in the first manic episode, in the second manic episode having spent the attack with FAQ stimulant effect of lower phenylephrine. Second, in the first episode after using the 5–6 tablets developing manic attacks. In the second attack to be triggered with just 2 doses may indicate the effect of kindling.

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e-Poster viewing: child and adolescent psychiatry

EV0076

Posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms and related factors after circumcision operation performed with general or local anesthesia

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Objective Elective circumcision operation for male children can affect their psychological status.

Aim We aimed to investigate the traumatic effect of the circumcision procedure and the predictive factors that could contribute to this effect.

Method One hundred and thirty-four children who admitted to urology and child surgery clinics to perform a circumcision procedure were included in the study. The whole group was divided into two groups including general anesthesia (GA) ($n=71$) and local anesthesia (LA) ($n=63$) groups. The procedure was performed under general and local anesthesia in the relevant groups. All of the participants filled the Child Depression Inventory (CDI), State (SA), and Trait (TA) Anxiety and Childhood Anxiety Sensitivity index (CASI) before the operation, and the Child Posttraumatic Stress Reaction index (CPSRI) 1 month after the operation.

Results CDI, CASI and TA scores of the children were similar in both groups, however, SA scores of the LA group were higher than GA group ($P<0.001$), and CPSRI scores of the GA group were

higher than LA group ($P=0.04$). When the other parameters were controlled in regression analysis, only CDI scores predicted CPSRI scores in LA group ($P=0.02$), and TA scores predicted CPSRI scores in the GA group ($P=0.03$).

Conclusion Children who witness the surgical procedure of the circumcision do not develop serious PTSD symptoms. In contrast, children who experience general anesthesia procedure during circumcision develop more serious PTSD symptoms than children operated with local anesthesia. Trait anxiety and depressive symptom severity may be important in developing PTSD symptoms after circumcision operation.

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EV0077

Parenting styles and anxiety disorders in children – A study in an Albanian clinical population

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Introduction About 20% of children suffer from an anxiety disorder and symptoms may persist in adulthood. About 13 in every 100 children from 9 to 17 years old experience anxiety disorders, girls seem more vulnerable than boys. Theoretical models of anxiety emphasize the effect of parenting on development and maintenance of child anxiety.

Objectives This research aims to study the nature of correlation between parenting styles and anxiety in children who attend Tirana Child & Adolescent Psychiatric Service.

Methods One hundred and seventy-five children and 175 their parents filled Spence Children Anxiety Scale (SCAS) and Parenting Styles & Dimensions Questionnaire (PSDQ) was found a significant correlation between parenting styles and anxiety in children.

Conclusions Parental overprotection produces vulnerable children who become adults ready to give up in front of life difficulties therefore; it is necessary parents' awareness in practicing a balance in their parenting styles, in order to reduce children's anxiety.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EV0078

Knowledge of kindergarten and elementary schools' teachers regarding attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

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Background Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is one of the most common mental disorders that manifest among children. Despite the fact that the teacher's role is essential in the assessment and management of pupils with ADHD and the recommendation of participation of teachers for the success and efficiency of diagnoses and treatment, the vast majority of teachers have neither understanding nor knowledge of ADHD.

Objectives The current study explores the kindergarten and elementary school teachers' knowledge regarding early detection and management of ADHD.

Methods Cross sectional survey using stratified random sampling technique was carried out in governmental and private elementary and kindergarten schools in four cities of Qassim region, Saudi Arabia.

Results The study included 1095 teachers, 711 (59.3%) did not get information about ADHD during undergraduate studies. Teachers' overall ADHD knowledge mean was 21.7 + 5.5 out of 38 marks. Teachers with high qualification degree and kindergarten specialty scored 56.4% and 60.2%, respectively. Teachers who attended conferences related to ADHD scored 64.5%, while teachers who read about ADHD or have been ever asked to diagnose/teach an ADHD student had 59.4% and 62.1%, respectively. The sources for those who got their information through reading were statistically significant in overall knowledge, general knowledge and treatment dimensions. As scientific studies and books were the highest with percentage of 24.6% and 23.3%, respectively, 4% and 3.6%, respectively, 3% and 3%, respectively. The level of ADHD knowledge perception showed that 76% of teachers were knowledgeable in relation to overall ADHD perception.

Conclusion Teachers who have higher qualifications or training in identifying ADHD children scored higher in our study.

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EV0079

Affective attitudes towards health are more ambivalent among older adolescents

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Introduction Attitudinal ambivalence is a mediator between attitudes and health behaviors. The present study contributes to our understanding of affective attitudes ambivalence.

Objectives We studied the ambivalence of affective attitudes towards health among adolescents.

Aims We compared the affective attitudes ambivalence between younger (10–14 years) and older (15–16 years) adolescents.

Methods Older ($n=51$, $M_{age}=15.09 \pm 0.30$) and younger adolescents ($n=28$, $M_{age}=12.96 \pm 0.99$) performed a modified Etkind Color Test. We calculated the associations between 13 factors related to health (e.g. sport, risky behavior) and positive emotions, as well as the associations between same factors and negative emotions. Thompson, Zanna and Griffin ambivalence index was a measure of attitudinal ambivalence.

Results Among younger adolescents all 13 correlations between negative and positive attitudes towards health related factors were significant and negative: $-0.402 < r < -0.804$ (which means the greater is the association between a word and positive emotions, the smaller is the association between the same word and negative emotions; and vice versa). Only 5 correlations were significant and negative among older adolescents ($-0.209 < r < -0.463$): environment, risky behaviors, family, sleep, my psychological well-being. The difference in ambivalence indexes was significant in two groups of adolescents [$F(14,64)=5.97$, $P=-0.0001$]. Younger adolescents had significantly lower ambivalence indexes in affective attitudes towards all 13 factors.

Conclusions Older adolescents had more ambivalent affective attitudes towards health related factors compared to younger adolescents.